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openings of similar appearance he failed to locate the one desired. No warblers of this species were seen. At various times during the last seven years I have thoroughly explored this woods in summer without seeing a Black-throated Blue Warbler, and now believe my brother was mistaken; in fact, he admits the possibility. The females of this species and the Indigo Bunting are very similar in coloration and the latter are common about the openings in this woods. The record should be eliminated.—J. CLARE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*

Some Rare Summer Residents of Berks County, Pennsylvania.—All the following species have been observed by the writer, during the summer months, although nothing definite has thus far been learned about the breeding habits of a few of them.

Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—This much-esteemed game bird, which, according to good authority, was a rather frequent summer resident years ago, is now a very rare breeder here. Although the writer has never been fortunate enough to find a nest containing eggs, young, in different stages of development, have on several occasions been found, which is sufficient evidence of its breeding in this locality. On May 18, 1907, the writer and a friend found four nearly full-grown young with the parent birds in a dense thicket about one mile southwest of Fleetwood, while another friend reported having seen young, in a different locality, on May 19.

Cathartes aura. TURKEY VULTURE.—The writer's first experience with the breeding habits of this species was acquired on May 15, 1904, when a nest, containing two eggs, was found near Pikeville. The eggs were laid on the bare ground under a large rock about four feet from the entrance. While on a botanical tramp in the Blue Mountains on May 5, 1907, a second nest, containing two eggs, was found on what is popularly known as "Pulpit Rock," a peak in the mountains. These eggs were deposited on dry leaves in an opening under a huge mass of solid rock. According to a resident of that locality, several pairs are yearly to be found nesting there.

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—The first authentic nest of this hawk, found in this locality, was discovered by a friend on May 8, 1902. It was placed on a chestnut tree about 30 feet high. The nest was evidently an old crow's nest. Subsequently a nest was found on May 25, 1903, and two on May 19, 1907, in different localities. All these nests were placed on chestnut trees ranging in height from 25 to 30 feet, and in every case two eggs were deposited and the crows were the architects of the nests. However, on May 26, 1907, a nest, containing three eggs, was found near Moselem.

Strix pratincola. BARN OWL.—A nest of this species was discovered by the writer on April 2, 1905, in the hollow trunk of a buttonwood tree about 38 feet high. The bottom of the nest was covered with meadow mice and moles in all stages of decomposition, and on these were depos-

ited two eggs. On April 11, the nest contained seven eggs, and both birds occupied the hollow. The birds left the nest when the tree was ascended about half the distance to the entrance. Judging from the existing conditions, the birds had occupied the place for many years, and a pair is rearing its young there every spring.

Empidonax virescens. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—A nest (in course of construction) of the Green-crested Flycatcher was found by the writer in a thicket, near Fleetwood, on June 9, 1906. On June 15 the nest was found deserted and nothing has since been learned of the breeding habits of these birds, although several pairs may be heard during the summer in the same locality.

Otocoris alpestris praticola. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—A pair of these birds was seen during the summer of 1906, and again on June 3, 1907, in the same locality. The species may probably prove a rare breeder here later on.

Zamelodia ludoviciana. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—A nest of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak was found by the writer on May 28, 1905, near Fleetwood. It was placed on a small red maple about 6 feet high and contained 2 eggs and the broken remains of a third one. On June 9, 1906, a second nest, containing four about half full-grown young, was found in another locality, while on June 20 a third nest, containing three eggs, was found in the same locality. Several pairs are yearly nesting in this locality.

Helminthophila pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—This warbler has repeatedly been seen in this locality during the summer months, but the writer has thus far not been able to learn anything about its breeding habits and would be very thankful to any reader of 'The Auk' who is familiar with these birds for any information that will better qualify him to find its treasures.

Wilsonia mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—The first and only nest of this warbler that has ever been found in this locality, to the writer's knowledge, was discovered on June 6, 1907, in a dense thicket at the foot of the Blue Mountains. The nest was completed but contained no eggs. On visiting the same locality on June 15, the nest contained four eggs. It was placed about 18 inches from the ground and was saddled on a dead stick as well as having been partly supported by a small branch of sassafras.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART.—The Redstart has on several occasions been observed in this county during the summer months, but its breeding habits remain to be studied by me.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A Red-breasted Nuthatch was seen by the writer on a steep hillside in the Blue Mountains on June 6, 1907. It is probable that the species is a rare breeder in the mountainous portion of this county.—W. H. LEIBELSPERGER, *Fleetwood, Pa.*

Rare New England Birds.—The Boston Society of Natural History has recently acquired for its New England collection, several rare or interest-